

# THE “CONDER” TOKEN COLLECTOR’S JOURNAL

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE “CONDER” TOKEN COLLECTOR’S CLUB

Volume VII Number 1    Spring, 2002    Consecutive Issue #23

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# BRITISH TRADE TOKENS



Suffolk, Ipswich  
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*Reverse: View of  
Wolsey Gate*



Warwickshire, Birmingham  
Penny, 1798  
*Reverse: Presentation of colours to the  
Birmingham Association 4 June 1798*

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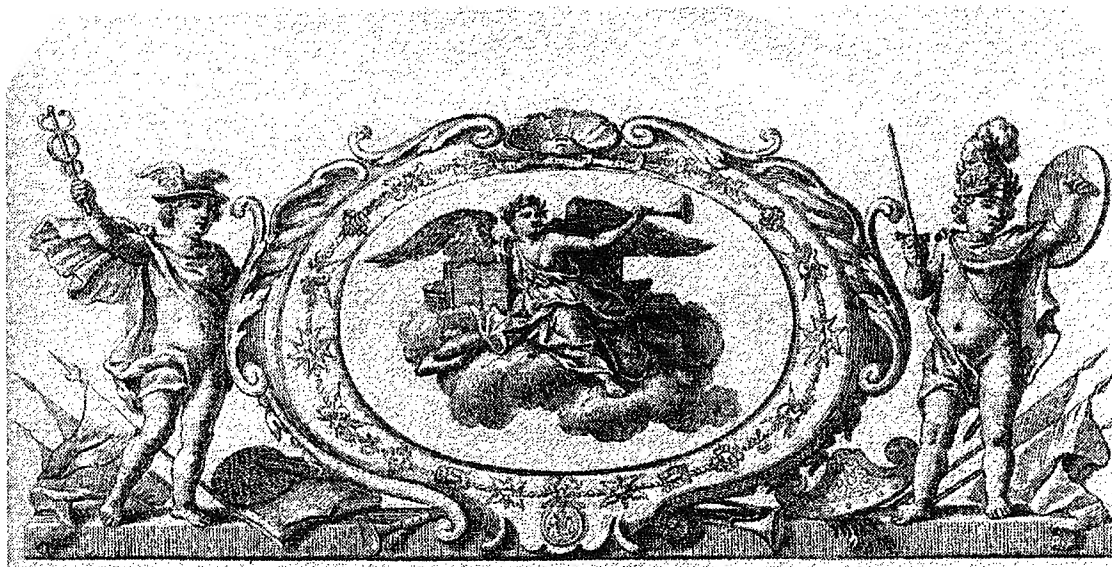
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### **Index to the First Six Volumes**

**by Pete Smith**

**Following page 44 is a combined subject and author index to the first six volumes of the *CTCC Journal*. Compiled by Pete Smith with considerable time and effort, the index is a wonderful tool that greatly increases the value of the *Journal* as a reference work. Thanks, Pete! The index is placed at the rear of the issue for easy removal for those who would like to bind it separately or with Volume Six.**

## Introduction

**About the Cover:** The Sweet Science, the Noble Art, by whatever name it is known, boxing has had a considerable following for a long time. Pugilism, perhaps, has never been more popular than in the late eighteenth century when, although technically illegal, it could rightly be called Briton's national sport. Several tokens depict boxers and commemorate some of the more celebrated matches. In this issue, R.C. Bell introduces us to Daniel Mendoza, one of the greatest champions of all time.



**The Club Medal:** Included with this issue is the 2001 club medal (OOPS, a little late). This is a very special medal, honoring our club founder, Wayne Anderson. The medal is based on D&H Mdx. 24, originally struck in memory of David Alves Rebello, one of the first issuers of private tokens. Our striking depicts, under an eternally radiant sun, a winged Father Time striding forward bearing some of Wayne's (and Rebello's) favorite things: a coin cabinet, books and items from the scientific and natural world.



When the medals arrived, I was delighted with the quality of the engraving, but then dismayed when I noticed that the inscription on the shield gave Wayne's death date as 1991 and dated the medal 2002! Phil Flanagan swung into action and arranged to have the medals restruck with the corrected dates. There are 26 silver proofs and 250 bronze medals. Eight silver proofs and 20 bronze medals of the error variety were retained. The rest were returned to be destroyed.

The 2001 dated medal is available in a nice presentation case and plastic capsule at \$25. The 2002 dated error variety is being offered (also in the presentation case) at \$35. The 2002 error bronze striking (not in a case) is \$10. We have a few of our first club medal (featuring a really bad Lady Godiva - but, hey your set can't be complete without it!) and one of last year's excellent 'Uncharitable Monopolizer' still available at \$25. All are in silver and come with the presentation case. Contact Harold Welch to order.

**The "Mostly Spence" Word Search:** Last time Tom Fredette supplied us with a word puzzle featuring things related to Thomas Spence and his tokens. To make it a bit more challenging (as was repeatedly pointed out to me), George Eliot was inadvertently placed in the puzzle instead of General Eliot! The answer key is in this issue for anyone who just couldn't quite find them all.

Several members reported completing the puzzle. Their names went into a hat and out came Fred Liggett, the winner of a very nice Unc. Mdx. 353 (Lackington). You would think we would have come up with a Spence token for this contest, but that didn't occur to me until right now; duh!

HDW

## Token Tales

# Daniel Mendoza, Champion Of England

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

Daniel Mendoza was born July 5, 1764 in the parish of Aldgate, England. He attended a Jewish school and when he was 13 was sent to a glass cutter to learn the trade, but soon quarreled with his employer's obnoxious son and the engagement ceased.

When he was 16 he worked for a tea dealer. One day a porter insulted his master, and Daniel turned him into the street and gave his powerful opponent a thrashing before an admiring crowd.

A little later Dan was matched against a local champion, a coal-heaver who was taller, heavier and stronger than the boy, but after two hours' fighting Daniel wore him down with his speed and skill. This was his first fight for money.

The tea dealer did not approve and told Dan to find a job elsewhere. He became a salesman for a tobacconist in Whitechapel, and as he traveled about the home counties he had several fights for small stakes. His first defeat was at Leytonstone against Tom Tyne for a prize of five guineas. The battle lasted an hour and a quarter.

Seven months later Dan reversed the decision.

About this time he became an assistant to a biscuit baker. One day he had a private interview with the Prince of Wales who matched him against a well-known fighter, Martin the Bath Butcher.

The contest was arranged to take place at Shepherd's Bush, but as the crowd gathered a party of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons arrived, and on orders from the magistrates destroyed the stage and dispersed the crowd. Dan managed to escape on horseback behind a friend.

A fortnight later the men met at Barnet. A ringside observer described the Jew as being in splendid condition. His hair was jet black and his large



Daniel Mendoza, boxing champion of England. This halfpenny token was issued by Thomas Spence about 1796. It was cut by diesinker Charles James. (D&H Middlesex 785)

dark eyes were pleasingly soft until he was aroused, when they blazed with fury. He weighed eleven stone (154 pounds) and was "extremely well formed in the breast and arms, but his loins were very weak; his wind was good, and he possessed excellent bottom."

The fight lasted only 20 minutes when the Bath man gave in. Dan's new patron, the Prince of Wales, was delighted and shook him by the hand.

References are to Dalton and Hamer's "The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century" (D&H) and to Davis' "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage" (Davis.) Illustrations are 1½ times normal size.

In his autobiography Mendoza wrote, "... the great personage who patronized me on this occasion and who had generously given me £50 before the battle, made me several presents afterwards amounting to £500." Several other gentlemen also gave him presents and he made more than £1,000 for his 20 minute display.

Daniel became a darling of the sporting set and opened a boxing salon in Chapel court, near the Royal Exchange, which became a popular haunt of 'The Fancy.' Success was followed by jealousy from fellow pugilists, among whom

was Gentleman Richard Humphries, who had a school of boxing in the West End of the city. Their personal antagonism eventually resulted in a fight held at Odiham in Hampshire for a stake of £50.

During the contest rain fell and in the 29th minute Mendoza slipped on the wet planks, twisting his ankle under him. He fainted with the pain. That evening Humphries sent a note to his patron who had been unable to attend the fight: "Sir, I have done the Jew, and am in good condition. Richard Humphries."

About the same time the arrival of a black pigeon released by Mendoza's seconds plunged the "Peoplesh" of Houndsditch, Aldgate, and Petticoat lane into gloom for they had lost over £50,000 on their champion.

Humphries became the lion of the day and was feted and feasted at the houses of his noble patrons. Humphries tried to arrange a return fight, but Daniel had been ill and refused until he was fit. His courage was then questioned, but Master Dan bided his time and trained with considerable care. Eventually they met at Stilton in Huntingdonshire on May 6, 1789, in a walled paddock. An octagonal amphitheatre had been built with ten rows of seats, the highest being 18 feet from the ground. The fighting area was 48 feet square, four times the size of a modern ring.

Unknown to his backers Humphries had been ill with neuritis and had



Medalet issued by Lutwyche, designed by diesinker Dixon, prematurely styled the Prince of Wales "Prince Regent" by 20 years. The prince became Mendoza's patron. (D&H Middlesex 968)



Third championship fight between Daniel Mendoza and Gentleman Richard Humphries in 1790. Halfpenny token issued by Thomas Spence about 1796; diesinker James. (D&H Middlesex 785)

scarcely left his physician's care while Mendoza was in the cream of condition. Before some 3,000 spectators Mendoza won the championship of England in under one hour.

A third and final meeting between the men took place at Doncaster on September 29, 1790, when Mendoza proved beyond all doubt that he was the champion. After the fight "Gentleman" Humphries retired from boxing and became a successful coal-merchant in the Adelphi, while Mendoza traveled throughout the kingdom giving exhibition bouts with a well-known boxer named Fewterell. They also toured Scotland and Ireland giving lessons to Corinthians and members of the gentry who flocked to their classes.

Towards the end of 1791 Mendoza returned to London and reopened his academy of boxing at the Lyceum Theatre. This, together with a rival establishment at Fives court in St. Martin's lane, run by an amateur, Tom Johnson, flourished and pupils of the two schools often met in a secluded corner of Hyde Park. A contemporary account describes one of these bouts held at five in the morning on a lovely summer's day.

"The concourse was naturally not a numerous one, for the affair had been kept as quiet as possible, and the stakes were only for 20 guineas, but there were some distinguished persons present: Rake-helly bucks who had been up all night and had come straight from their deviled kidneys and broiled

steaks at the 'Finish;' the young Earl of Jersey, to whose countess the Prince of Wales had just taken an unholy fancy; Lord Yarmouth, later known as 'Red Herrings' from the fiery hue of his whiskers; our old friend the ubiquitous Major Hanger; Captain Morris, the laureate of the Beefsteak Club; and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, who had been making a night of it with Harry Angelo, the fencing-master; Jack Edwin, the comedian, and one or two other convivial souls at Medley's in Round court, Charing Cross. . . ."

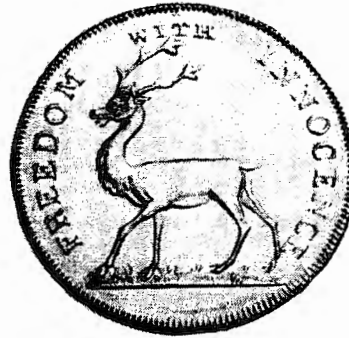
Mendoza began a life of luxury and extravagance which ended in imprisonment for debt in the King's Bench where he remained for several months. On release he was glad of any employment and became a recruiting sergeant in the Fifeshire Regiment of Fencibles.

While he was in the army he received a challenge from Gentleman John Jackson, the most brilliant amateur of his generation. They met at Hornchurch in Essex on April 15, 1795.

When "time" was called the two men shook hands and began to size each other up. Jackson was considerably larger than the champion and had a magnificent figure. Mendoza looked serious as he maneuvered about the ring watching every move of his opponent who was sparring with great confidence. For some two minutes they displayed their skill and then Jackson saw an opening and flashed out a fearful right which the Jew partially avoided with a sway, but was struck in the throat and was sent staggering back.

With extraordinary quickness Jackson followed up and caught Dan with a left on the side of the face, cutting a deep gash and knocking him flat on his back. First blood and first knockdown to the challenger!

There was a yell of delight from the Gentleman's backers; and another of disappointment from the more numerous following of Mendoza as his seconds helped him to his corner. The



**Halfpenny token possibly issued by the Buck Society, a dining and wining fraternity, was manufactured by Kempson from dies cut by Willetts. (D&H Middlesex 1041)**

two blows, the only two delivered in the round, had shaken the champion greatly. At the beginning of the second round Dan looked very determined but unsure. Neither forced the pace, and Mendoza showed his wonderful skill as time after time he parried Jackson's well aimed punches.

In the third round there were tremendous exchanges and Mendoza fought magnificently and it was impossible to say who was winning. In the end Mendoza went down but it was from a slip and not a blow.

In the fourth round Jackson fought on the retreat, drawing Mendoza out, but suddenly he switched his tactics and ignoring the Jew's science he hit out with all his tremendous power, punishing his opponent severely and astonishing everyone, and most of all Master Dan. Eventually he hit the champion on the eyebrow, making a deep gash and again knocking the great Mendoza off his feet.

The excitement mounted steadily, and the numerous Hebrews began to feel alarmed. The betting became evens. In the next round Jackson caught hold of Mendoza by his long hair in his right hand and smashed his left into his face again and again until the Jew, bleeding and giddy, dropped upon his knees and rolled over on the stage. The crowd complained to the referee and the umpires that Jackson had broken the rules, but the challenger knew what he was doing. At that period



if a man wore his hair long it was at his own risk; there were no rules against holding or throwing.

The odds changed to 2 to 1 on Jackson. In the next few rounds the "Gentleman" increased his lead, and the gallant Mendoza was terribly punished. Some began to shout that it was a frame-up, and that the champion was fighting to lose, which was ridiculous. He had met a man superior in strength and skill, and the end was not far away.

In the ninth round Dan was very slow, and could scarcely see through his puffed and battered face. Again and again Jackson hit with sledge hammer blows, and finally Dan was sent crashing to the ground with a right to the chin. Mendoza lay motionless. In ten and a half minutes "Gentleman" Jackson had become champion of England.

Mendoza gave up soldiering after his defeat and became a sheriff's officer. He was so successful in arresting debtors that more writs poured in than he could serve. In the autumn of 1796 he gave up this job and toured the West of England with an actor named Barrett, visiting Devon and Cornwall to give sparring exhibitions while the other recited.

Old creditors began to follow him and serve writs, and so he left show business and became a sutler to the camp of the Nottingham Militia for a short time, and then returned to the stage in the North of England, but was arrested for debt in Carlisle.

While he was in prison the Bank of England issued pound and two pound notes and stopped payment in coin. The unpopular paper money was ridiculed by citizens issuing notes for twopence.

Mendoza seized the opportunity to exploit his celebrity value and had a plate made for a promissory note drawn on the BANK OF ELEGANCE and signed DANIEL MENDOZA. The joke was so successful that he employed two men to help him fill in and sign the notes, and the profits enabled him to satisfy his creditors, and to leave jail.



DANIEL MENDOZA  
1764 - 1836

Friends helped him to take the Admiral Nelson, in Whitechapel, which became a rendezvous for the "Fancy" of the East End. He had a sparring room, but by the terms of his license he was unable to stage any contests. About this time he became friendly with his former opponent, Gentleman John Jackson, and in his memoirs Daniel mentions a deep obligation to his old rival.

Dan was successful for a time as a publican, but his expensive habits again led to the King's Bench, where he remained for four years for debt, and had no prospect of getting out, when a new Act of Parliament released insolvent debtors and he was set free. He took a public house in Webber street, Blackfriars road.

In 1823 he returned to the Admiral Nelson, but found it difficult to provide for his wife and 11 children. He died in Horse Shoe alley, Petticoat lane, in 1836 in his 73rd year.

## ...OF BULLS, AND WHIGS, AND APPLE TREES

British eighteenth-century tokens were issued for a variety of reasons. They started out as private units of small change, circulating in places where no trustworthy, official units could be found. But they soon acquired other identities and purposes. They became advertising cards for collectors, businesses, and towns. They became vehicles for political commentary, patriotic or satirical. And in at least one instance, they became a way of celebrating an electoral victory. Members of this last category were coppers from Herefordshire, and I am writing about them now because I have uncovered some new details about their issue, in a magazine published two centuries ago.

You will find them in Dalton & Hamer, Herefordshire varieties<sup>1</sup> through 4. The authors observe that their manufacturer was Milton - J. Milton, one of the few producers working in London rather than Birmingham - and that the person responsible for their issue was 'R. Biddulph'. They add that the tokens were originally intended for circulation as halfpence, but were found too expensive, or heavy, for that purpose.

A bull is featured on the obverses of all four varieties, a plow and an apple tree on all four reverses. The bulls on D&H 1 and 2 are identical with each other, as are those on D&H 3 and 4. The obverses of the first two tokens bear a date above the bull, JUNE 3<sup>d</sup> 1796, while the obverses of the final two bear the name of the county, HEREFORDSHIRE, in the same position, the date now appearing in the exergue, in place of the manufacturer's name. The two bulls are distinguished from each other by a more powerful build on 3 and 4, where, as R. T. Samuel, editor of *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart* rather quaintly put it in an 1881 article, 'the gender of the animal [is also] expressed'<sup>1</sup> - as indeed it is. There are also minor differences between the reverses: D&H 1 and 3 feature a plow with short handles, while on D&H 2 and 4 the handles are longer. None of the four varieties was struck in any great numbers: if we assume a total mintage of twenty-one hundred

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<sup>1</sup>R. T. Samuel, *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, and Journal of the Household*, 1880-1889 [reprinted 1994], p. 231 (entry for 31 August 1881).



pieces, we should probably be near the mark.

R. T. Samuel and R. C. Bell (*Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens, 1785-1819* [1966], p. 29) note that the dies for the first variety broke early in the production run, resulting in a very rare token. Unfortunately, they disagree on which reverse is married to which obverse. Bell says that the rare piece has a short-handled plow, while Samuel states the opposite. The Smithsonian Institution has two of the tokens, a D&H 1 and a D&H 2; while I see no evidence of obverse die deterioration on either specimen, I do see such evidence on one of the *reverses*: our D&H 1 has a reverse with an upward-curving center, suggesting that that part of the die was sinking. I therefore conclude that the pieces with the short-handled plow are the rarer of the two, and that the progressive rarity scale of the four varieties might well be 4-2-3-1, with D&H 4 being the most common.

Whichever variety was scarcest, we are told that all were somehow connected with an electoral decision rendered on 3 June 1796 - when a Mr. Biddulph won a seat in Parliament. In Dr. Bell's reading, the bull breaking his chains represents the county bursting free from Tory domination, poised to make his way to the sunlit uplands of Whiggery<sup>2</sup>. Samuel gives the same general interpretation (although he is silent as to which party won). Both agree that the reverse design alludes to the agricultural wealth of the county, especially its dominant position in the cider trade; the plow rounds out the composition on that side of the token.

So far so good. But there was a good deal more to the Hereford pieces than that, as a correspondent to an eighteenth-century British magazine made clear.

The correspondent was a gentleman named Dyer, who shared his impressions of the tokens and the political campaign which had inspired them in several numbers of the *Monthly Magazine*. We first hear from Mr. Dyer in June 1797. He suggested that, whenever a 'medal' was struck with a commemorative intent, it should receive notice in the *Monthly Magazine*, in the form of a plate. He added that

my mind was led into this train, by the return of the 3d of June. This day was distinguished in Herefordshire, by the independent manner in which Mr. ROBERT BIDDULPH was chosen representative of that county, in 1796. The 3d day of June,

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<sup>2</sup>Purple prose courtesy of the present writer, not Dr. Bell, who knows better.

therefore, is celebrated by the yeomanry of Herefordshire, and an appropriate medal is struck. I have sent you one of them...<sup>3</sup>

Dyer assumed that the publication of his letter meant that the editor agreed with his idea, and that the *Monthly Magazine* would soon be improved by an engraving of the Herefordshire piece he had sent. But several months went by, and no engraving appeared. So Dyer wrote again, at the beginning of 1798. He recapitulated his interest in 'provincial coins' (especially those with a commemorative intent), mentioned his remittance of the Hereford piece, and added that he had sent a follow-up letter, 'containing some observations on medals, first, in reference to ancient literature, after the manner of Spanheim, Villalpandus, and Addison; and afterwards, in reference to modern times, with a few particulars concerning the Herefordshire election, explanatory of the medal.— This last letter never made its appearance'.

Dyer must have been aware that his second letter had been long-winded, even by the tolerant standards of the eighteenth century, 'going, as it did, into a minute examination' of an art which many considered a minor one at best. One senses his relief, in fact, when 'on enquiry I [was] informed that the printer [had] mislaid it'<sup>4</sup>. Dyer pledged himself to write again, for he owed it to the editor, and to his public. But he didn't have to: the missing account was found, sometime during the first half of 1798. It then appeared in a Supplementary Number of the *Monthly Magazine*, under date of 15 July 1798. And an obscure event and the medal which it inspired took on color and form.

It is probably best to let Mr. Dyer speak in his own words. His interminable history of Medallic Art need not detain us here, but his reportage on the recent events in Herefordshire is as interesting now as it was at the time. Faced with an unpalatable situation, the people of the shire took the initiative, changed things, and then celebrated what they had done on a medal:

June 3, 1796, was a memorable day to the freeholders of Herefordshire;

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<sup>3</sup>'D.' [G. Dyer] to the editor, *Monthly Magazine*, 3, 18 (June 1797), p. 441.

<sup>4</sup>'G. D.' [G. Dyer] to the editor, *Monthly Magazine* 5, 27 (January 1798), p. 27. One wonders whether the printer had mislaid it on purpose, or had been using it as a doorstop.



several consider it as the æra of their independence. The character of that county, beyond many other counties in England, naturally inclines to independence, in consequence of the number of small freeholds, into which it is divided, and the productive quality of the land.

Notwithstanding this, through the interest of great families, the county had long been represented in parliament by persons who had not espoused the interests of the people, and one (Sir G. Cornwall) had recently exposed himself to suspicions detrimental to his popularity. These circumstances, together with the critical situation of public affairs, and the impatience of the people on account of the high price of corn [wheat] ... agitated the minds of the yeomanry, and they determined to do themselves justice.

Accordingly, a few days before the last general election, the people of the county rose, as it were, by one general impulse. Till the Wednesday previous to the election they had done nothing actively. The day of election, however, being fixed for Friday the 3d of June, a meeting of highly respectable and patriotic freeholders assembled, who finally determined to nominate candidates, to afford the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments to the old members. The persons in contemplation were, Colonel JOHN SCUDAMORE, Capt. SYMMONDS, and ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq. all equally entitled to the character of friends of liberty, and only preferable one to the other as accidental circumstances might render them more or less objects of public confidence.

Considerations of long and acknowledged services rendered every preference in favour of the name of SCUDAMORE natural; and the recent injustice heaped on Mr. BIDDULPH, at his late contest for Leominster<sup>5</sup>, excited general indignation in the breasts of the people. It was, therefore, determined to put these two gentlemen in nomination, to the present exclusion of Capt. SYMMONDS, the object of their equal attachment, and of their future hopes.

Mr. Biddulph and Col. Scudamore won, although Dyer's narrative is silent here, at the very place where we would have welcomed more information rather than none. But he was intent on bringing his readers to his main point, the medal which was struck in commemoration of the victory:

The yeomanry of Herefordshire considering the 3d of June, 1796, the æra of their triumph over the powerful influence of great families, and of their asserting and obtaining their independence, had an appropriate medal struck, which I send you.

The figure of a bull has long been received as symbolical of the dullness or tameness [sic!] of the English character. On the FACE of the medal therefore, appears a bull breaking its chains, and trampling them under its feet. The inscription

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<sup>5</sup>This bears checking out, when I have time.

on the edge, or, as it is called, the LEGEND, is simply Herefordshire. The exergue, June 3, 1796.

The reverse is descriptive of the agricultural character of Herefordshire, which is well known to abound with the apple tree, the pride of that county, and with the oak tree. A circle of oak leaves, an apple tree, and plough, are, therefore, devices properly illustrative of this character. The simplicity and appropriateness of this medal render it unnecessary for me to offer any more observations. ... G. DYER.

[The present Essay was sent to the editor nearly a twelvemonth ago, but was mislaid.]<sup>6</sup>

The people spoke, and a metallic memento was struck. Was it a token, intended for trade, or, as Dyer consistently called it, a medal? And if the latter, for whom was it created? Dr. Bell (*Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens, 1785-1819*, p. 30) thought that it 'was probably used as a private token to give to supporters in the election'. I believe it was far more a medal than a token, but I agree that it was given to the supporters of the two winning candidates as a reminder of victory. The numbers struck would also suggest a commemorative rather than a monetary function. But there is a very useful bit of information buried in Mr. Dyer's letter that you may have overlooked - as I did, at first.

Go back to his description of the obverse: bull, date, and the word Herefordshire. Now consider that Dyer had sent the letter with the token 'nearly a twelvemonth ago' - that is, about the middle of 1797, his first letter mentioning it appearing in June of that year. His description fits the obverses of D&H 1 and 2, which accordingly suggests that *those two varieties must have been the only ones in existence at the time*. I think it very probable that these two varieties were indeed struck as gifts for political supporters, fairly soon after the election, probably during the summer of 1796. D&H 3 and 4 likely came later: the obverse die for D&H 1 and 2 may have failed (and the reverse die may have been deteriorating too, as suggested above); but a second, larger coinage may have been wanted anyway, based on the popularity of the first.

We are nearly at the end of our story. Robert Biddulph's Parliamentary tenure was fairly brief. Bell informs us that he was unseated by a Col. Cotterell in the elections of 1802. This

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<sup>6</sup>G. Dyer to the editor, *Monthly Magazine*, 5, 33 (Supplementary Number, 15 July 1798), pp. 544-545.



occasioned satirical commentary on Mr. Biddulph, and the Herefordshire bull, which Bell reproduces (*Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens, 1785-1819*, pp. 30-32). He cites Samuel's *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart* (p. 307, entry of 31 August 1881); unfortunately, the satirical squib and its counterblast are missing from the Davisson reprint of the Samuel material.

...And that is all I know for now about Mr. Biddulph and the Herefordshire bulls. But the testimony of a long-departed writer of voluminous letters-to-the-editor taught me more than I previously knew; and it encourages me in my pursuit of the eighteenth-century token through the medium of the eighteenth-century correspondence magazine.

—R. G. DOTY

## Herefordshire.

PENNIES.

### HEREFORD.



1. O: A bull breaking his chains. JUNE 3d. 1796.

R: An apple-tree and a plough within an oaken wreath. A. 1  
Also struck in silver.

2. O: Same as last.

R: Similar, but without the exergue line, the handles of the plough also are longer. A. 2

Engraved and Manufactured by MILTON. Proprietor—R. BIDDULPH.

Pye says these were originally intended for Halfpence, but found too expensive.

3. O: A more powerful animal than before. HEREFORDSHIRE. Ex: JUNE 3 1796.

R: Same as No. 1. A. 3

4. O: Same as last.

R: Same as No. 2. A. 4

Also struck in silver.

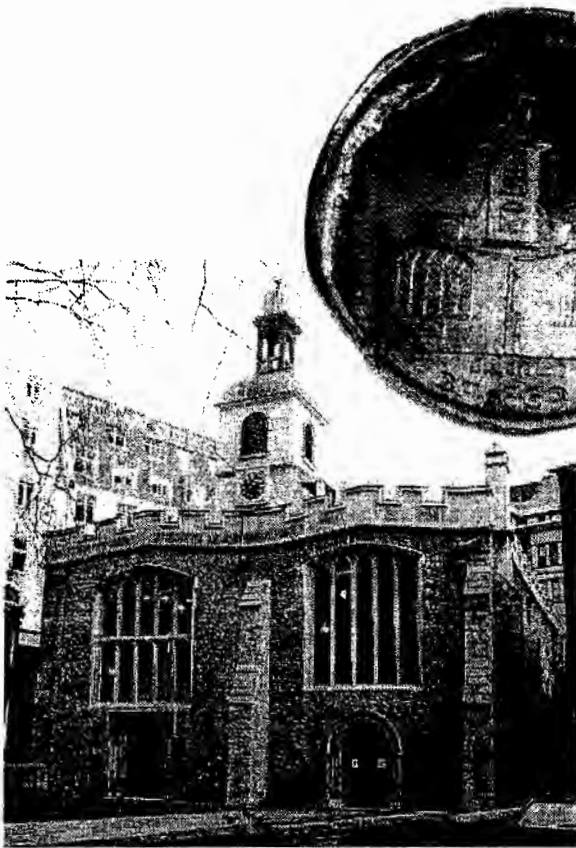
## SKIDMORE CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON

### 4. Great St. Helens

The church of St. Helens began life as a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St. Helen the Mother of Constantine the Great until its dissolution in 1538. In 1385 the nuns were scolded for the number of little dogs kept by the prioress, kissing secular persons and wearing ostentatious veils.

After dissolution the buildings were given to a relative of Thomas Cromwell who sold them to the Leathersellers Company and the church became parochial. The bell tower dates from the Seventeenth Century as do the heavily carved oak doors.

The windows, both original and Victorian were damaged in 1992 by the IRA bomb on election day and further damage was caused in 1993 in the explosion which devastated St. Ethelburgas. However, restoration work has been very sympathetic and the church restored to its former glory.



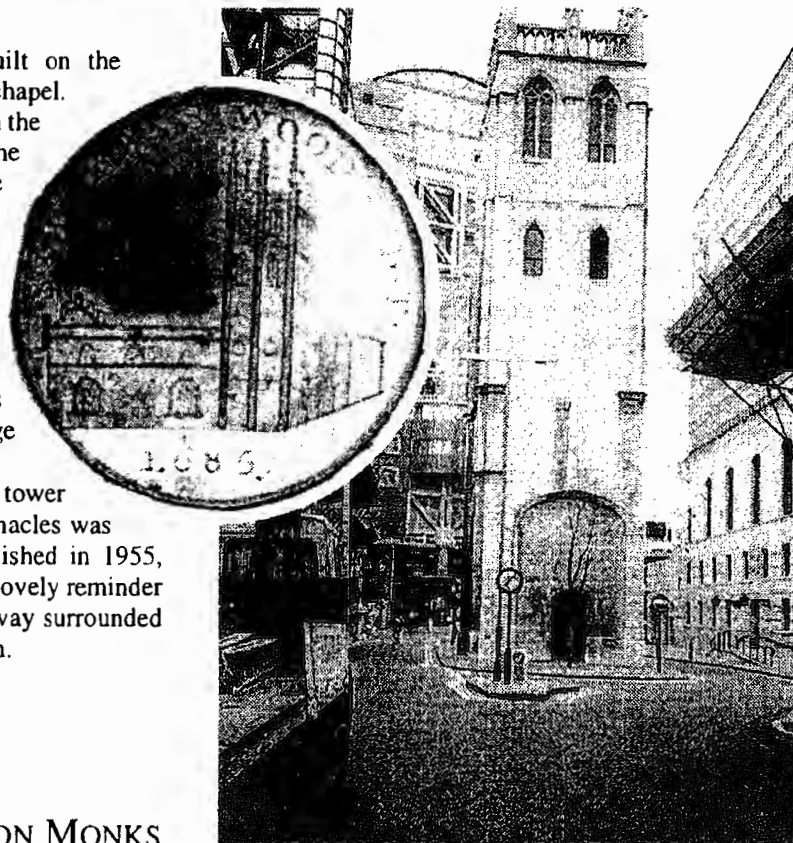
### 5. St. Alban, Wood St.

The church of St. Alban was built on the supposed site of King Offa's palace chapel.

In penance for the murder of Alban the first English martyr, Offa founded the Abbey at St. Albans and in 793 gave the patronage of this church to the Abbey.

Rebuilt between 1633-4, probably by Inigo Jones, it was burned down in the Great Fire and Sir Christopher Wren designed the new church as a copy between 1682-7. The interior was extensively Victorianised by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1858.

After an air raid in 1940 only the tower with its Victorian top stage and pinnacles was left standing, the ruins were demolished in 1955, leaving Wren's tower a solitary and lovely reminder of the past, on an island in the roadway surrounded by building work and a police station.



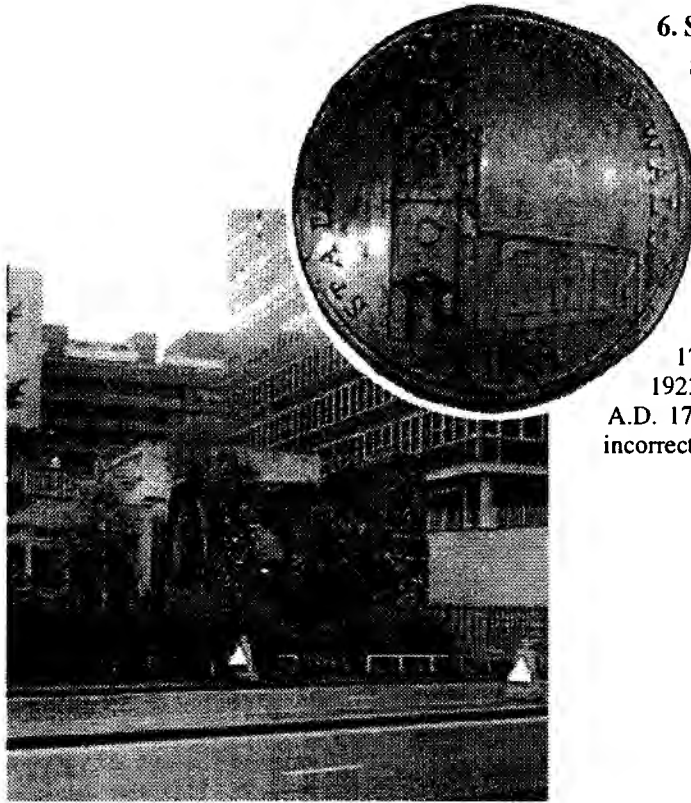
SIMON MONKS



## SKIDMORE CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON

### 6. Saint Alphages

Surrounded by a mass of glass and concrete, below the elevated pavement of London Wall lies the remains of the 14th century part of the church. Originally dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, brutally murdered by the Danes in 812, the earliest building was attached to the Roman Wall. At the Dissolution the Augustine Priory, built in 1329, was adapted for use of the parish, modernised in 1777, the church was finally demolished in 1923. Interestingly the token gives the date of A.D. 1701, which would appear to be completely incorrect.



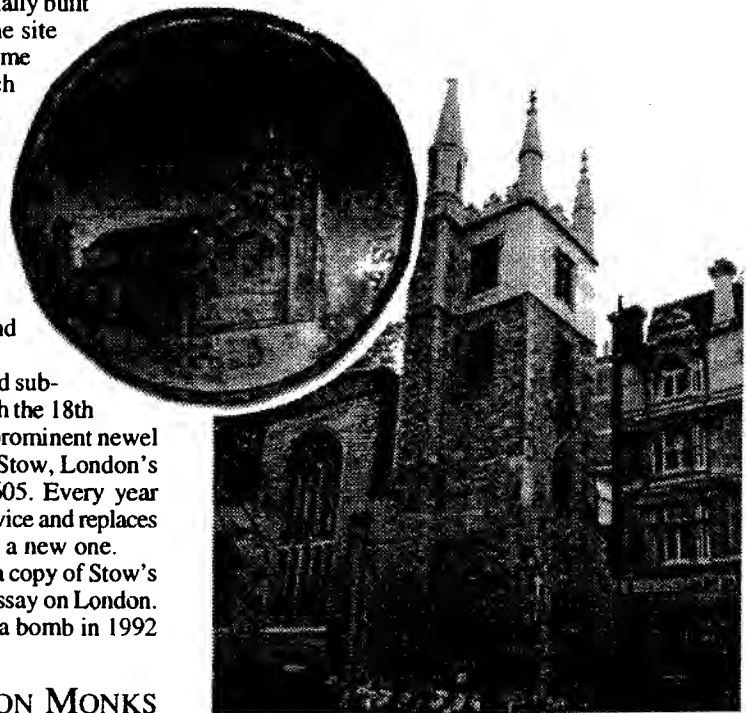
### 7. Saint Andrews Undershaft

Skidmore's token describes it as St. Andrews Leadenhall St, in with it stands. Originally built in 1502-32 a church had stood on the site since the 12th century, deriving its name from an unusually tall maypole which was put up annually beside the church. On May day 1517 there was a riot by city apprentices, resulting in the hanging of one man and the arrest of 300 others. The maypole was then stored in the eaves of nearby Shaft Alley until 1549 when it was denounced as a heathen idol by a local curate and chopped into pieces and burnt.

The church was restored in 1627 and subsequently restoration took place in both the 18th and 19th century. The tower with its prominent newel stair turret is mainly Victorian. John Stow, London's first historian was buried here in 1605. Every year the Lord Mayor attends a memorial service and replaces the quill in Stow's statue's hand with a new one.

The old one is given, together with a copy of Stow's book to the child who writes the best essay on London.

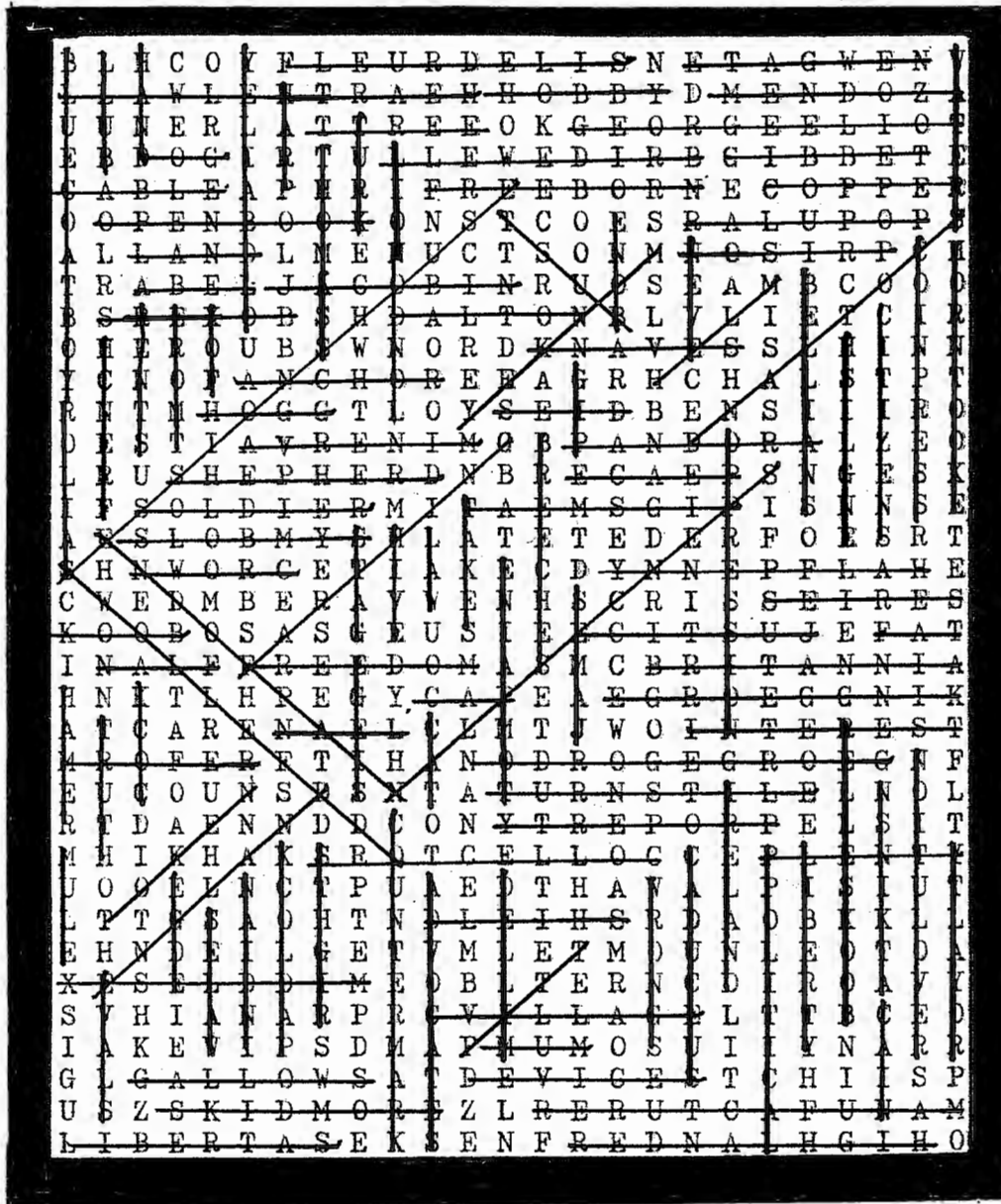
The church was badly affected by a bomb in 1992 and is no longer used for services.



SIMON MONKS

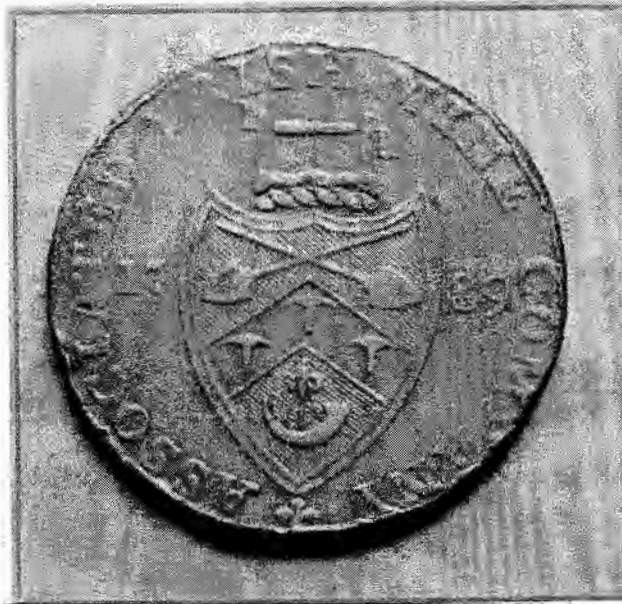


## A "MOSTLY SPENCE" WORD SEARCH



## **Some Anglo-Irish Copper Mining Tokens Of The Late Eighteenth Century.**

The halfpenny token illustrated below was issued by the Associated Irish Mine Company for payment to their employees who were principally engaged in copper mining activities in the Vale Of Avoca in Southern Ireland.



**Reverse of an Associated Irish Mines Company Halfpenny token of 1789.**

Such commercial tokens were mass-produced during the late eighteenth century by many British companies at a time when there was a shortage in circulation levels of official coin of the realm.

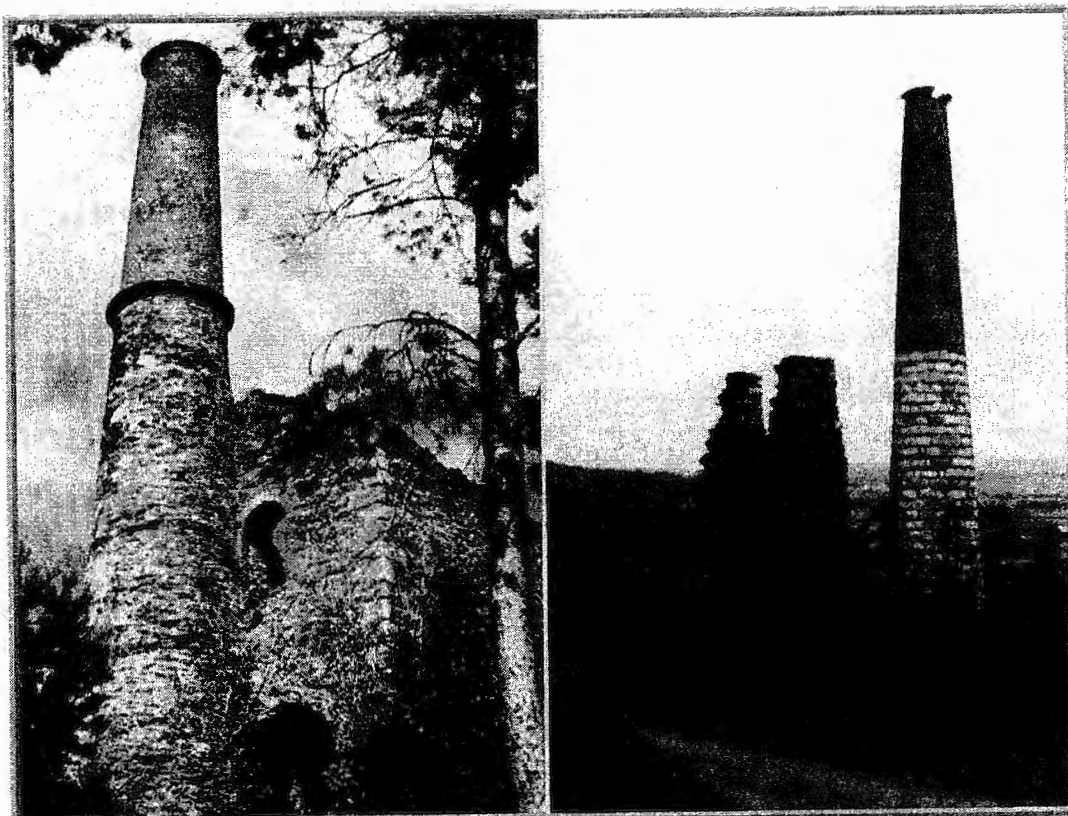
At a time of rapid industrial growth in Britain's economy it was important for concerns like the Associated Irish Mine Company (AIMC) to have a plentiful supply of "ready cash" to meet the demands of their growing business ventures. Despite calls from many quarters for the Royal Mint to produce new copper coin issues the British government was reluctant to act. As a result the captains of Britain's Industrial Revolution were forced to enter into contracts with private mints (most of which were located in Birmingham) to produce the coinage that they so desperately needed.

The Associated Irish Mine Company (AIMC) was established c.1787 by Abraham Mills (who was later to become Company Chairman), William Roe, Thomas Weaver the elder, Thomas Smith, Charles Caldwell and Brabazon Noble. The company's principal concerns were in copper mining in the Wicklow Hills of Southern Ireland. The official offices of the company were located at 184, Great Britain Street, Dublin. In 1798 the company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament.

The AIMC's premier mine was located at Cronebane, across the river from Ballymurtagh, about two miles north of the present village of Avoca (better known today by its TV



pseudonym "Ballykissangel"). The company had a second mine half a mile south of Cronebane at Tigrony.



**Two of the remaining mine engine houses in the Avoca region. RIGHT - Baronets Engine House (Cornish Style) in the Cronebane area of East Avoca. LEFT - The remains of Ballygahan Engine House in the Ballymurtagh area of West Avoca (Photographs courtesy of Nick Coy).**

The Cronebane halfpennies carry the official Coat of Arms and Crest of the AIMC. It is likely that this same heraldic device was incorporated into the design of the Common seal of the Company, which they were empowered to use by Act of Parliament.

The tokens of the AIMC were extremely prolific and they, together with those issued of the Hibernian Mine Company (HMC), formed the basis of Ireland's currency during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This shows how readily exchangeable and accepted such commercial tokens became. This is quite in contrast to the more limited mining "Truck" or "Tommy" token issues which were also a feature of Britain's Industrial Revolution.

There are at least thirty varieties of the Cronebane halfpenny recorded many of their differences being very trivial. A further twenty-four contemporary counterfeit type and twenty die mules are also known. Issue dates range from 1789 to 1796. A description of one of the commonest types of Cronebane token is given below;

**OBVERSE DESIGN:** Head and shoulders of St. Patrick portrayed as a Bishop facing right. A legend around reads; CRONEBANE HALF PENNY.

**REVERSE DESIGN:** A windlass (manually operated shaft winch) above a shield bearing the company's coat of arms displaying two spades, three picks and a horn of gun powder for blasting. A legend and date around reads; ASSOCIATED IRISH MINE COMPANY 1789

**EDGE DESIGN:** An incised legend reads; PAYABLE AT CRONEBANE LODGE OR IN DUBLIN

The above details given on the edge of the token are a reference to those places (i.e. the AIMC's head office in Dublin and at Cronebane Miners' Lodge) where the halfpenny tokens were exchangeable, in sufficient quantity, for official coin or notes of the realm.

It is known that the firm of Roe and Company, of Macclesfield in England, were intimately associated with the AIMC. In fact the latter was a sister concern to the Macclesfield based company which had various copper smelting works throughout England and Wales. Without doubt Roe & Co.'s works smelted most of the copper concentrates produced by the AIMC's mines.

The founder of Roe and Company (otherwise known as the Macclesfield Copper Company) was Charles Roe (1715-1781). Roe was a leading industrialist of the mid 1700's. Much of his wealth and business empire was based on his various mining and metallurgical interests although he was also a well know silk manufacturer and mill owner in his home county of Cheshire. There still exists a memorial tablet to him in Christ Church, Macclesfield, which carries a lengthy inscription to his various lifetime achievements in the silk and metal trades.



**The memorial tablet to Charles Roe in Christ Church, Macclesfield.**

Charles Roe was born in Castleton, Derbyshire but later moved to Macclesfield in Cheshire. By 1758 he had established himself as a major force in the silk trade which he had helped to establish in his adopted town. However, it was in this year that Roe is first known to have diversified his business interests into the fields of copper mining and smelting.

Simultaneously in 1758 Roe is recorded to be mining copper ore in the nearby ancient mines on Alderley Edge and from another mine site at Coniston, in the Lake District. In the same year Roe also built a copper works on Macclesfield Common to smelt the mineral concentrates from his new mining ventures. Presumably Roe's choice of Macclesfield for the location of his new copper works was due to its close proximity to Alderley Edge and the initial availability of shallow lying coal seams just outside the town. Coal was an important requirement for fueling Roe's new smelting houses. Shortly after the foundation of the Macclesfield copper works Roe set up others close by near Congleton and at Bosley.

By 1768 Roe had ceased mining at Alderley Edge. His mining operations at Coniston lasted for a further two years until 1770 when he finally abandoned them. As part of an interim measure, prior to acquiring a major new mining lease of his own, Roe turned to smelting copper ore from The Duke of Devonshire's mines on Ecton Hill in Staffordshire. Zinc ore concentrates from North Wales were also smelted at the Macclesfield works and the resulting metal alloyed with copper to produce brass. In later years Roe's various works were also to smelt copper concentrates originating from Cornish mines. This arrangement continued until at least 1799.

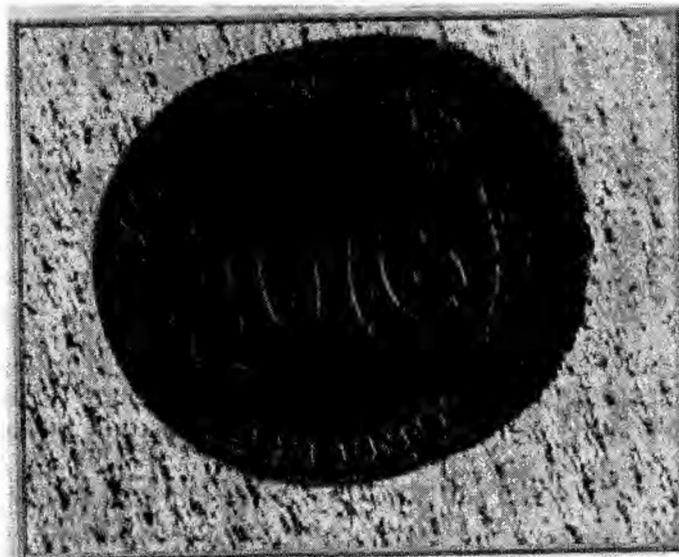
In 1763 Roe acquired a new mining lease on a prospect later to be known as the Mona Mine on Parys Mountain in Anglesey. After the discovery of a major copper load at the mine in 1768 it became hugely profitable for Roe and his associates. Although the Macclesfield based company lost their mining lease on the Mona Mine in 1786 they led the way for others, such as the world famous Parys Mine Company, to develop the Anglesey deposits further in later years.

By 1767 Roe & Co. decided to move their smelting operations nearer to the source of their new ore supply. Transportation costs for carrying both ore and coal to Macclesfield were becoming too prohibitive especially following the exhaustion of the Macclesfield coal reserves some years earlier. The company opened the first of two successive smelters on the banks of the Mersey in Liverpool. They later obtained possession of a colliery at Wrexham so as to secure themselves a reliable and local source of fuel.

It was after the loss of their mining lease on Parys Mountain that Roe & Co. turned their attention to acquiring the copper mines north of Avoca in Ireland. In order to man their new Irish mines Roe & Co., now working through their newly formed subsidiary the AIMC, relocated many of the miners who had previously worked for them in their Mona Mine on Anglesey. By this time Charles Roe had died and the company he had founded was being run by Edward Hawkins, a merchant of Congleton, Abraham Mills, of Macclesfield and William Roe (Charles' eldest son).



Roe & Co.'s newly purchased copper mines were those previously worked around Cronebane by the Hibernian Mining Company (HMC). By 1786 the HMC had moved the centre of their operations to Ballymurtagh on the western bank of the Avoca River, adjacent to Tigrony. The sale of the Cronebane Mines to Roe & Co. was, in retrospect, to prove a bad move for the HMC as rather than being "worked out" the Cronebane Mine continued to hide its best kept secret until 1788. In this year a six to eighteen feet wide lode of high grade copper ore was discovered. This rich vein was to prove extremely lucrative for the AIMC for many years. Intense rivalry between the Irish owned HMC and the English controlled Cronebane Mines was to become a dominant theme in their two close knit histories. No doubt the bad feelings between the two companies, and their ethnically different workforces, reached a peak during the civil unrest in Ireland which led up to the abortive Irish Rebellion of 1798. Prior to the rebellion both mining companies had raised their own private militia and fitted them out with uniforms and arms. However, the HMC's owners and workforce were strongly suspected of having sympathies with the outlawed Republican group the "United Irishmen" and their allegiance to the crown was most definitely under question. In early 1798 the HMC were linked to an incident whereby a republican agent had been caught trying to infiltrate local groups of Orangemen. Subsequently the HMC disbanded both their infantry and cavalry corps. Months later the rebellion broke out and temporarily put a halt to mining in the Vale of Avoca.



**Obverse of a halfpenny of the Hibernian Mine Company bearing the company's cypher "HMC. ". Around the edge a legend records the names of the company's chairman (Turner Camac), his brother (James Camac) and the company's founder (John Howard Kyan).**

Like their Irish subsidiary Roe & Co. also issued halfpenny tokens of their own. The circulation of these was primarily aimed at the company's work force in Liverpool, Macclesfield, Bosley and Congleton. However, like those of the AIMC the tokens of Roe & Co. were inevitably to have a much wider sphere of circulation. Several different token designs and die varieties were issued by the Macclesfield based firm. At least 11 tons of tokens were minted in the company's name between 1789 and 1793. The example of Roe & Co.'s token issues that is most commonly encountered today is described below;

**OBVERSE DESIGN:** Right facing portrait of Charles Roe around which is the informative legend "CHARLES ROE ESTABLISHED THE COPPER WORKS 1758". This is a reference to the Macclesfield Copper Works.

**REVERSE DESIGN:** A seated female representing the Genius of Industry holding the shaft of a windlass in one hand and a cogwheel in the other. Behind is depicted a mine capstan . Around a legend reads MACCLESFIELD HALFPENNY.

**EDGE DESIGN:** An incised legend reads; PAYABLE AT MACCLESFIELD LIVERPOOL OR CONGLETON



**Obverse of a Roe & Co. Halfpenny of 1789**

The designs of both Roe & Co.'s and the AIMC's tokens are attributed to John Gregory Hancock. Hancock was probably responsible for their minting also. However, the manufacture of many of them can be traced back to a separate contract placed with Matthew Boulton at his famous Soho Works in Birmingham. No doubt the copper used in the tokens manufacture originated from Roe & Co.'s various smelting and refining works.

During the later 1780's and the 1790's the organization of Roe & Co.'s business empire was to undergo several changes. The company entered into another copper mining venture at Llanberis in Wales and joined the band of copper firms that had already become established in the Greenfield Valley area of Flintshire. Here they established works for calcining and smelting both lead and zinc ore concentrates. The company also opened a new smelter at Neath Abbey near Swansea and took delivery of the first shipment of Irish ore to its new works in 1794. By this time South Wales was rapidly becoming the focus for copper smelting in Britain. The opening of the Neath works coincided with the closure of the company's operations on Merseyside. The reasons given for the company's move to South Wales were that both the cost of labour and coal were becoming too expensive in Liverpool. To ensure better control over the supply and price

of coal for their Neath works Roe & Co. bought shares in one of the local colliery concerns.

The new smelting site at Neath treated concentrates from Cornwall and the company's own mines in Ireland and Llanberis. However, the increasing level of duty the company had to pay on the import of its Irish ore was to become a point of concern. Roe & Co. finally decided to close their Macclesfield, Congleton and Bosley works in 1801. Their operations in Wales continued until 1811 when they sold most of their interests in the Neath Abbey works to the Cheadle Copper And Brass Company. The company's subsidiary mines in Ireland, under the management of the AIMC, continued to operate, under ever worsening mining and market conditions, until 1808 when operations were finally wound down. The AIMC's rival Irish operation, the HMC, working over the River Avoca did not fair quite so well. Despite investing heavily in their Ballymurtagh Mines they ceased production on the site in 1800.

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*Based on an article in NMMA Newsletter No.12, September 1998. © Mark Smith.*





1040.

## CHARLES STANHOPE - Man Before His Time



1040

The Provincial tokens of the Eighteenth Century concerning Lord Stanhope all seem to have been made from one design with his bust facing to the left. (See the list of four tokens at the end of this article.) Like his controversial figure, the legend "Noble Without Nobility", can be taken with two meanings. However, the motto more familiar to historians is probably "Minority of One." After a House of Lords vote in 1795 he was out voted 61 to one. Later when a metal in his honour was struck, the obverse contained this motto while the reverse read, "Stanhope the Friend of Trial by Jury, Liberty of the Press, Parliamentary Reform, Annual Parliaments, Habeas Corpus Act, Abolition of Sinécures and Speedy Peace with France."<sup>1</sup> These are the kinds of precious principles we hold dearly today in the free world. Yet Stanhope, a man of independent thought was usually in the minority when it came to reforms with his fellow Lords. With the American breakaway, our new nation incorporated the needed reforms, and England fell behind in this respect. In fact, it was these same corruptions most responsible for the military loss of the American colonies. Many Englishmen saw this disparity in needed reforms, but coincidental with the Provincial tokens, it was a time of suppression put upon reform movements due to fears about the French Revolution. Consequentially it was over thirty years before reforms were enacted while the reformers frequently suffered for their efforts and most never saw any results from their work. Lord Stanhope was one of these victims.

Earl Charles Stanhope (1753-1816), came from a long line of formidable aristocratic noblemen. Philip Stanhope was the 1st Earl of Chesterfield (1584-1656), by his second marriage to Ann Packington, he started the titled peerage of Stanhope with his grandson James, the 1st Earl Stanhope. Both lines were politically influential. Philip Dormer Stanhope (1699-1773), Charles's Chesterfield uncle, was ambassador to the Hague at age of 34. (Known for, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." (1742).)<sup>2</sup> Charles's father, the 2nd Earl Stanhope (another Philip), was an outspoken critic of England's colonial policies in the House of Lords. He was painfully shy, his own father having died when he was only seven, and his mother dying two years later. Philip, being well educated, as were all the Stanhopes, dabbled in science when ever his Lordly duties allowed this, and he was superior to most in mathematics. From Charles's family background we can see the source of his political and scientific abilities. Charles in fact gained a reputation as the best mathematical mind of his times.

Before getting to his political activities, let us examine his youth, marriage and his offspring. Charles's English home was Chevening, an estate in long standing with the family. Due to the premature death of his older brother he was sent to Geneva under the care of Dr. Tronchin. He showed a precociousness at an early age developing his own version of a pyrometer (metal temperature gauge.) He became proficient in Greek, Latin and French

1. Newman, Aubrey, *The Stanhopes of Chevinging*, (Glasgow, 1969), p.158.

2. Bartlett, John. *Familiar Quotations*, (Boston, 1955), p.232.

and did translations in subjects of interest. Physically he was tall for those days being 5 foot 11 inches but being very thin. He had dark, unpowdered hair with a somewhat high forehead and a strong voice. In later years his hair receded, his facial features became coarse, his complexion was pale and wan, but he remained tall and thin. In his teen years, his mother worried that he lacked social polish, and in his adult life he dressed very plainly. Much has been written about his speeches, but most agree they were perspicuous and accompanied with vigorous gesturing. When we discuss his family life we will mention his second marriage. His first marriage was in 1773 to the eldest daughter of the great Lord Chatham, William Pitt's father. Hester Pitt bore him three daughters: Hester, Grizel, and Lucy and died in childbirth with Lucy in the summer of 1780 at 25. In researching Charles we learn he is styled Lord Mahon until the death of his father when he becomes the 3rd Earl of Stanhope and enters the House of Lords.

In writing about Charles's family life and his children, we are moving into the early Nineteenth Century or the Regency Period. It is necessary to do this in order to understand their relationship to their father and to appreciate his situation and character. Charles's second marriage was certainly a marriage of convenience when he married Louisa Grenville (1758-1829.) A marriage on the other side of the family, she being Lady Chatham's younger brother's daughter. Unlike his first marriage to a warm cheerful loving wife, Louisa is reported to have been "stiff and frigid."<sup>3</sup> Charles had three young daughters to care for and no male heir so it was necessary to marry a second time. Louisa provided him with three sons: Philip (2nd Lord Mahon & 4th Earl)-81, Charles Banks-85 and James-88. The problems started early, and Charles was to a great degree at fault being very stubborn and demanding. Louisa was not attentive with the girls preferring her sons. Hester in particular did not get along with her step-mother. Louisa's character (being very conventional) forced Charles to be missing from the family by turning to his engrossing politics and science. He gave his children a good education but with an emphasis on an acquisition of a useful calling, yet contemporaries pointed at his radical ways as being unsuited for his children. The daughters are out of the picture leaving Chevening in 1796 (for marriages?) Hester, the oldest, stayed until 1800 helping with the boys this making for a great affection (and an overly mothering instinct?) between her and them. In 1801 Hester arranged for Philip's "escape", an act which outsiders congratulated her about. Charles joined the Army and James followed him at the age of 14 in 1802 becoming an A.D.C. to General John Moore (1761-1809), who in the Peninsular War was in command of Captain Charles's outfit. Charles was killed, shot through the heart, in the same battle that Sir Moore was killed and James was mildly wounded. James later fought in Italy and at Waterloo, but it was at the earlier battle of San Sebastian that he got a spinal wound which bothered him the rest of his life. It has been suggested that his suicide was a response to his back pain, on the other hand, his wife died in childbirth leaving him with a son to raise only two years before his suicide. Eventually Charles senior finally arranged a separation from Louisa in 1806, but Lady Stanhope still had a strong influence over her son the second Lord Mahon who was markedly different in philosophy to his eccentric father. It is hard to determine Louisa's roll in Philip's court battle with his father over estate properties and a bone of contention not settled until 1812. Hester also had her conflicts with Philip after he became the 4th Earl of Stanhope over money matters.

3. Newman, p. 186.

Lady Hester Stanhope must be presented as a special case. Many books have been written about her - more than about her father - since she became an even more eccentric character. She ended up in the Middle East in such places as Lebanon, Jerusalem and Syria as the "Queen of the Arabs." (For those interested in her, it is fascinating reading.)<sup>4</sup> After she left Chevening she had little source of income and lived with various relatives ending up with her middle aged uncle, William Pitt (the Prime Minister) and caring for him. Thomas ("Mad") Pitt, Lord Camelford; Williams nephew was an occasional visitor which Hester consorted with. Also Sir John Moore, a favorite general of Pitt's, was a frequent visitor which Hester says she fell madly in love with. It is not clear whether the general reciprocated in this love, but ultimately we know what happened to him in Portugal. Hester never married but had many affairs both at her "court" as Queen of the Arabs and in the Mediterranean before her mysticism brought her to the Arab states.

Back with Lord Mahon as we now know him in his youth, Charles was greatly entranced by John Wilkes and his radical London movement and was much influenced by him. However this association forced him to withdraw from his first attempt to enter Parliament. His success in this regard came in 1780, and it came at the behest of Lord Shelburne and his pocket seat. Also he formed a more moderate association particularly with Rev. Christopher Wyvill and his Yorkshire Association made up of country gentry. It appears Lord Mahon was a founding member of the Society for Promoting Constitutional Information. Later he became Chairman of the Society for Commemorating the Revolution of Great Britain (1688) formed originally on the revolution's hundredth anniversary in 1788. Unfortunately it's enemies shortened the name to the "Revolution Club." Both these groups were moderate reform organization trying to use the Constitution and the reforms of 1688 as basis for change. A youthful event back in Charles's twenties, at age 25, according to John Singleton Copley's famous painting, was that Lord Mahon and his cousin William Pitt were present in 1778 when Lord Chatham fell over dead in the House of Lords. Likewise Lord Mahon has been recorded as quelling a mob from an upper window of a coffee house during the Gordon Riots of 1780, by Horace Walpole. Lord Mahon's first successful bill introduced in the House of Commons was a much reworked and reduced bill to prevent bribery which was passed. However, it was set aside in the House of Lords. Initially William Pitt and Lord Mahon were able to work together. Then there became a grievous break over Pitt's taxation proposals and his sinking fund. But they still on occasion could work in unison for good purposes. The final separation came with their different attitudes concerning the French Revolution. Lord Mahon's House of Commons days ended with his advance to the peerage as he became the 3rd Earl after his father's death in 1786.

The advantages of the House of Lords was very significant, now Stanhope could freely speak his mind not having to worry about re-election. This suited him magnificently well. Stanhope's mentality worked from some abstract standard of moral principle disregarding the slow practical expedencies of politics. Foremost in his moral principles was an allegiance to democratic ideals. However, this ability to speak straight out in some ways worked against his purposes as his eccentricities alienated most of his associates and increased his isolation. We will see this same political over exertion and its response, I hope in a future article on Lord George Gordon. Remembrance of the Gordon Riots and

4. Haslip, Joan. *Lady Hester Stanhope; A Biography*, 1936, 284pp.

particularly the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789; by the English government put them on edge. I have heard it said, all governments are paranoid! Well it was the events in France which caused the government to suppress all reform movements. With the French declaration of war with England in 1793, the people of England gradually over the next years lost any tolerance for French sympathizers who called for reforms in England. All hope of any significant Parliamentary reform was then lost. And in 1794 forcible government arrests prevailed. Yet the equation was false, the various reform movements were not subversive or designed to overthrow the English government. Lord Stanhope found himself out of step with his fellow Lords. The French were completely justified initially in overthrowing their fully dominant aristocracy, but the same situation did not exist in England. The English Lords were in a similar social strata and feared any change. Lord Stanhope became a person for ridicule. They interrupted his speeches with laughter for being one of it's own members who should know better than to threaten their conservative *status quo* and invested interests. At this point in time was the occurrence of the 61 to one vote dealing with his attempt to stop the government's interference in France's internal affairs. Charles was one of those stubborn individuals who held fast to an ideal through thick or thin. It is interesting to see the reaction of various famous people of those times as the events in France turned ugly. Most were initially for the revolution, but they quickly changed their positions. About this time Charles started writing about himself as "fellow citizen." His enemies turned this into "Citizen Stanhope" especially in Gillray's political cartoons. The implications being he was a French sympathizer, a Jacobin and traitor. First Lord Stanhope resigned from the "Revolution Society." With the 1794 general rash of government arrests of purported treasonous individuals, Stanhope's liberal thinking secretary and son's tutor, Jeremiah Joyce was arrested. Mobs at this time stormed Charles's London residence setting fires, and Lady Hester, his daughter, had to escape over the roof. Ultimately Charles abandoned the House of Lords for five years until 1800. At this time he came back and gave many more speeches but only scientific ones and not political ones. Almost being his last House of Lords speech, during the Regency Period, he made a motion to form a committee to revise the statute books. Also he later made a motion to adapt a uniform system of weights and measures.

Lord Stanhope spoke of himself as, "...have always been successful in mechanics and unsuccessful in politics."<sup>5</sup> Well Lord Stanhope's scientific efforts were eclectic to say the least. From his making of artificial slate tiles for roofing, fire-proofing materials made from lime and horse hair (it really did work), a multiplying and dividing machine which was able to carry over, and a material to cure wounds on trees, are some of them. We have already seen that he was intelligent and scientifically precocious. While as a youth in Geneva he was smart enough to suggest how to foil counterfeiting of gold coins and notes. Later as a student he wrote a paper in French on the application of pendulums. He published in 1779, "Principles of Electricity" expanding the current theory of lightning to explain the accounts of double lightning strikes. He published a work on "Tuning Instruments with Fixed Tones" which was hotly contested. It was his good fortune to have spent two months as a youth in the same social setting as Adam Smith. He became a member of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, America's equivalent to the Royal Society of which he was a member since he was 21. His letters have been found with a wide variety of scientific scholars of his

5. Newman, p. 171.



times including Benjamin Franklin's. He corresponded with Robert Fulton on several projects. Priestley considered him worthy enough to dedicate his third volume of his "Experimentson Air" to him. It is important to go into some detail on two of his researches. The first was a government accepted and backed effort to invent a steam powered ship. He took a lot of flack from this, after all driving a ship against the prevailing wind was impossible was it not? First he corresponded with Boulton and Watt about steam engines. With much of his own money, he designed a narrower and slimmer ship unlike contemporary ones, modernizing the rudder and had it built with his modified marine steam engines. The ship's name was the *Kent* launched in March of 1793. At its sea trials the government did not appreciate his steam engines and had it maneuvered by man-power with Stanhope's special paddle-wheels. Lord Stanhope was given no say as to how they pursued their trials or the fact that his steam engines trials were not accepted. Out of several attempts before the first successful steamboat, this was the largest and most grandiose attempt for those days. The side affect of his marine engineering efforts was that he at this time came up with his patent for a "Straddler", an early form of paravane or drag net for disabling floating mines.

Stanhope's last great effort in scientific endeavors was in stereotyping. Although the idea of stereotyping was invented twice before and patented, the technique had fallen into disuse. Stanhope resurrected this idea, saying it was needed to increase the availability of books and knowledge. The idea was, instead of using moveable type just for printing, say a hundred pages, one would make a mould and casting before breaking down the type so that the saved casting could be used for thousands of pages over a longer period of time. This is an elaborate and delicate process, and if you are interested, read *The Era of Charles Mahon, Third Earl of Stanhope - Stereotyper*, by George A Kubler, New York, 1938 if you can get your hands on it! The problems came about because he was willing to share for free his discoveries to improve the process with any and everyone. This got him into trouble with his business and printing partner who wished to gain more profit. But Lord Stanhope had never taken any financial gain from any of his engineering works or patents. In the end future developments superseded his success. What should be remembered is he saved stereotyping, a viable and artistic process, from oblivion. As in his marine efforts, the peripheral consequences was the invention of other items of importance. For example, to get a better printing press he developed the first lever-action, screw press made out of iron, a hand operated press made in his name by the thousands. This iron press was the prototype for the first steam operated printing press produced by Robert Walker. Lord Stanhope also gave his name to a "microscopic lens" - a powerful pocket magnifier. In an effort to bring a canal to his people in Devonshire, he surveyed the route himself carrying the theodolite on his own shoulders, this I tell to show his work ethic. Also he designed a double inclined plane for this canal.

A personal history by nature can not be exactly precise even with accurate and detailed records for we can not hope to enter into the individual's mind. We know he spent huge quantities of his own money on scientific projects, and one can speculate it was not wholly for his own enhancement. We know he had democratic ideas fixed in his mind since he believed and worked for the abolition of slavery. He was tremendously angered at Pitt's suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. We also have on record that Charles gained the

esteem and friendship of the common man for his interest and exertions in their welfare. It is interesting to read that the 4th Earl is recorded as saying about his father's inventions, "...not objects of utility but mere curiosity."6. This from a son we know fought his father in court for six years. Charles died of "dropsy" on 15 December 1816, and he did not want an elaborate funeral. During the days of the French Revolution the term "citizen" more likely would have had the connotation similar to "comrade" of our times. Yet the current meaning of citizen has softened with a less derogatory or sinister meaning. I am personally comfortable now in feeling Lord Charles should be remembered as "Citizen Stanhope." This is a nice twist of History! In any case he certainly was a man before his time.

6. Newman, p. 185

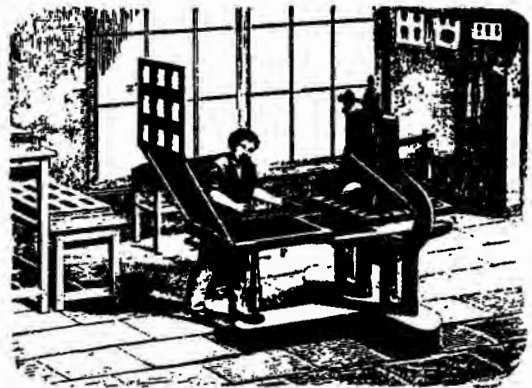
Richard Bartlett

Lancaster # 6, Page 63  
Somerset # 31 Page 226

Middlesex #1040, Page 195  
Warwick #255, Page 288



"Citizen Stanhope"



The Stanhope Press

*John Adams*  
and the Late 18th Century Token Series  
by  
Tom Fredette

In his post-Presidential life, John Adams remarked in a letter to his dear and long-time friend Dr. Benjamin Rush that: "Indeed, I never could bring myself seriously to consider that I was a great man, or of much importance or consideration in the world." And though Adams was convinced that no one would ever honor him with monuments or tributes, it became very apparent to this writer, after reading David McCullough's recent book *John Adams*, that even though he may have thought this about himself, he was, in fact connected with many important worldly events in the latter part of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries.

And while he was not a citizen of Great Britain (at the time he might have been considered a citizen of the world) he certainly could have seen, and possibly even had occasion to use, the tokens of the late 18th century series. We know that many of these tokens eventually made their way to America. Adams was also living in London from 1785-1787, present at the time from which the series dates its beginnings.

And because of the intimate association of the histories of the United States and Great Britain during this time period, at least a dozen (and probably more) of these associations are illustrated in the Late 18th Century Series. What follows is an attempt to chronicle, using McCullough's book for inspiration, a number of these events or associations as they are depicted on the British tokens of this time.

John Adams began an association with George Washington early in their lives. The war with England brought them together and Adams was instrumental in gathering support for Washington to become Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Even though he wished to serve on active duty in the defense of his country and his ideals, he had to be left behind to do the business of Congress and "...leave others to wear the laurels."



A large ship.



GEORGE WASHINGTON



A MAP OF FRANCE.

Adams did yeoman service in this less than glamorous role and as a reward was eventually appointed to an important position. His new country asked him to fill the position of commissioner to France in 1777. Adams spent many years in France and during that time learned to love the French people, their culture and their government (a fact that would come back to haunt him politically in later years). His journey to this country took place in one of the sailing ships of the time. The journey was a first for him and as it turned out a dangerous one also. In time he was able to observe the effects of the French Revolution which, as a matter of great concern to the British, has been illustrated on a number of the tokens of the late 18th century.

He was eventually appointed as American Minister to the Court of St. James and consequently had a number of audiences with King George III who, like Adams, shared an interest in farming. During this time in London, Adams and his wife Abigail had occasion to observe many of the sights, one of which was the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. An edifice such as this did not exist in his new country, but the sight of it gave him hope that one like it one day would. McCullough gives us a glimpse of what the two of them saw of the London of the late eighteenth century when he writes that "The great dome of St. Paul's Cathedral rose high above what seemed a forest of towers, turrets and church spires, very unlike the skyline of Paris."



View of St. Paul's.

In addition to the people, events, sights and mutual interests which our beloved tokens illustrate about the life of this American patriot, we have tokens which also are representative of a number of political and social issues in which Adams had an interest. The issues of freedom of the press, political freedom and slavery were three of these. Adams was an intimate associate of Benjamin Franklin, was interested in the writing of Thomas Paine and, like Jefferson, had much to say about slavery.

Making the Benjamin Franklin-token connection for us is R.C. Bell. His paragraphs in *Specious Tokens* on the Franklin Press token make references to the association this piece has with freedom of the press and sympathy for the American cause as two possible reasons why this token was struck. Along with Adams, Franklin was in London in 1786 and since the two men had a cordial relationship and were keen observers they probably were aware at that time of what few late 18th century token issues were beginning to emerge and appear among their English coins..



*John Adams*

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, GIFT OF MRS. ROBERT HOMANS, 1954



The association of John Adams and Thomas Paine begins in 1776 when Adams commented on Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*. Adams was very aware of Paine and by the "...spring of 1791, Adams and Jefferson were caught up in a public controversy that neither anticipated or wanted..." Paine's *The Rights of Man* caused this controversy and Paine and his writings are also well commemorated on many Middlesex pieces.

The last issue in this topical overview (and it would be by no means the last) is that of slavery. Slavery was on the minds of many in Great Britain as well as America during the time that Adams lived. Even though he may have employed slaves in his household, he opposed it and along with Dr. Rush felt that all slaves should gradually be freed.



FRANKLIN PRESS.



THOMAS PAINE



John Adams, as depicted in David McCullough's book, was not an Englishman as much as he was a "French" man nor did he spend much time in England during the period of the Late Eighteenth Century Token Series. But these tokens can tell us much about the times in which he lived, the events he witnessed, the people he knew and the issues he dealt with politically. The tokens are a living, vivid connection to that time and that man.

#### Source and Inspiration

McCullough, David, *John Adams*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2001.



## From the Mail Coach . . .

Recently I had another wonderful chat with Joel Spingarn. I related to him how I became interested in and subsequently began collecting 'Conder' Tokens. Joel said this is the kind of story and information that Harold Welch would like to hear about; you should tell him. Well here goes!

Back around 1960 or 1961 I was collecting U.S. coins. While visiting my friend Bill, we were evaluating a collection of English coins he had recently purchased. I picked up an odd looking piece and asked, "Where did this coin originate from?" Bill said, "I think its a merchant's token from England." We left that coin and continued on to the others.

About a week later I was in a friend's shop, who was considered a guru of numismatic lore. I figured perhaps he could help me to identify English Merchants Tokens. He mentioned reference books by Bell and Dalton & Hamer. He said, "I have a box of those somewhere downstairs, that I haven't looked at in years." So, down to the basement we went. After scouring several nooks and crannies he found a wooden Nabisco box. This box had a grooved sliding top, like on a runner. Perhaps you remember these boxes.

WELL! The tokens were lying there in all their brilliance and beauty. Almost every piece was with full red luster. He said some would sell for between \$5 and \$9. But most would be about \$2 to \$4 because they were common pieces. Those that were in lesser quality would range from 75 cents to \$1.50. I bought the whole box for \$167. He didn't have either of the books but, I was able to obtain a D&H from another shop. You can imagine the great joy I had in attributing these magnificent pieces. This is how I became an avid collector of Provincial 'Conder' Tokens of the 18th Century. It was later that I bought a Bell which swayed me to Genuine Tradesmen's Tokens. Re: A. W. Waters, I feel he is a little more generous labeling tokens G.T.T. than Bell. What do you think?

In 1979, with great sorrow, I sold my collection. Now, after a 22 year hiatus, I've reemerged into collecting 'Conders'. WOW! Sticker Shock! I guess that could be the title of this short story. It was nice writing this to you and I hope we will be able to chat again sometime.

The CTCC is a wonderful club. I've recently posted a couple of messages on the club's board. I would like to write to other members and hear their stories. Mike Grogan has added my e-mail address to the member's directory. I am a little disturbed that there are only approximately 20 members who have their e-mail address listed. It would be wonderful if all the members listed their e-mail addresses. And, so few are using the message board. It is a great tool to communicate with other members.

I remain respectfully and with my best wishes,

Harold "Bud" Parsons e-mail [nburnett@ntelos.net](mailto:nburnett@ntelos.net)



## JAMES CONDER'S ORPHANS - THE EVASION TOKENS

Do you collect album weeds? Do you own a copy of A Journey Through the Monkalokian Rain Forests in Search of the Spiney Fubbaduck? If so, then you must be a collector of Evasion tokens, a fascinating but neglected series of 18<sup>th</sup> century coppers. Over the last two centuries, they have been cataloged by Denton and Conder, ignored by Birchall, called a disgrace by Pye, considered a separate species by Atkins, orphaned by Dalton and Hamer, insulted by Bell, and revived by Cobwright. This article will describe them, trace them through the token literature, and explain why you may already have several of them hidden among your Conder tokens.

Evasion tokens are lightweight imitations of Regal copper coins with designs similar to the genuine pieces but different, often nonsense legends. A typical obverse is a bust with legends such as "Claudius Romanus", "George Rules", "Brutus Sextus", or "Gulielmus Shakespear". The reverse usually features a seated female or harp and a legend like "Britian's Isles", Bonni Face", "Pax Placid", or "Music Charms". Shallow dies were often used along with earlier dates to make the tokens appear long accepted in circulation.

The Regal copper coinage was widely counterfeited prior to 1771 due to a critical shortage of small denomination coin and the profit to be made from lightweight copies. In 1771, new legislation imposed severe penalties for counterfeiters. An alternative was the Evasion series of tokens, also called Imitation Regal Coinage. They "evaded" the anti counterfeiting laws and circulated freely since the need for them was great and most citizens were illiterate. Although Evasion tokens were in use from the 1770's, most were made in the 1790's, contemporary with what we collect today as "Conder tokens".

Hundreds of varieties of Evasion tokens exist and many are included in the token literature of the 1790's. Denton's Virtuoso's Companion illustrates Evasions on pages 20, 107, 203, 220, 221, 222, 225, 228, 229, and 238 in 1797. James Conder includes them in his famous 1798 An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets as Surrey 5-9, North Wales 1, 2, 11-41, South Wales 42-44, Warwickshire 113, Not Local halfpence 7, 8, 39-60, 79, 114, 143-146, 164, 200, 201, 214-216, 221-228, 233, 254, 255, 287, 288, and Not Local farthings 6-10, 27, 32, 44, 63, 83. Birchall does not include them in his 1796 A Descriptive List of the Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens but states that his purpose is "to commit to the Press a descriptive list of the Provincial Coins in his own collection..." An appendix adds listings from other collectors, but if they chose not to collect the relatively crude Evasions no listings would result. Charles Pye is more direct in his 1796 Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens, stating "From the originals in his own possession ", and in his Advertisement "... indeed many of them are so infamously base, that, in my opinion, they

are a disgrace to the age we live in and such as I don't think proper to admit into my collection."

In 1892, James Atkins lists Evasion tokens in Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century. He grouped together many pieces described by Conder in 1798, along with pieces he encountered himself into a listing of 491 "Imitations of the Regal Coinage". This was considered the standard reference on the series for almost a century. It is evident, however, that Atkins considered his listings to be a preliminary effort. His Introduction states "But a large number of light coppers, struck in imitation of the Regal Currency, have been taken [from Conder] from the Not Local section, and several others from the Counties, and many especially from North Wales, and these are placed in a section by themselves, together with others of the same kind which have come to hand, where they will form the most complete list of this species that has yet been compiled." Thus Atkins, intentionally or not, separated the Evasions from their relatives in Denton and Conder.

When Dalton and Hamer published their monumental The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century serially in the early 1900's, Evasion tokens were not specifically included. It is ironic that these tokens, specifically listed by Denton and James Conder, are not collected today as "Conder Tokens" due to their exclusion from this standard reference. A case could certainly be made for their inclusion.

The next reference to Evasion tokens is in Bell's 1968 Specious Tokens. Bell illustrates three examples in his Introduction but dismisses them with the less than accurate statement that they are "carefully recorded in Atkins's." He then boots the series into deeper obscurity by stating "most collectors, however, regard them as album weeds". An abbreviated version of Atkins' listing appears in Seaby's British Tokens and Their Values 1970 and 1984. They are described here as "18<sup>th</sup> Century Imitation Regal Halfpence" with estimates of value.

In 1987 the first edition of a new reference on this neglected series was published by Mulholland Ignatious Cobwright. The second edition is still available under the title A Journey Through the Monkalokian Rain Forests in Search of the Spiney Fubbaduck by Malachy Greensword. Do not be deceived by the unlikely title, this is a serious scholarly catalog, generically known as Evasions 1993. Reference the CTCC Journal Volume 1 #4 page 48 for more about this reference. Cobwright includes 39 tokens from Dalton and Hamer in his catalog. Look over the chart included here of Dalton Hamer / Cobwright catalog numbers. You may already be a collector of this interesting but unappreciated series of 18<sup>th</sup> century tokens.

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Michael Grogan CTCC #48



**DALTON AND HAMER****ENGLAND**

CHESHIRE 79  
HAMPSHIRE 14  
HAMPSHIRE 29F  
HAMPSHIRE 31  
MIDDLESEX 989  
MIDDLESEX 990  
SUSSEX 11  
SUSSEX 12  
WARWICKSHIRE 220  
WARWICKSHIRE 327F  
WARWICKSHIRE 328  
WARWICKSHIRE 330A  
WARWICKSHIRE 331  
WARWICKSHIRE 462  
WARWICKSHIRE 463  
WARWICKSHIRE 464  
WARWICKSHIRE 465  
WARWICKSHIRE 466  
WARWICKSHIRE 467  
WARWICKSHIRE 468  
WARWICKSHIRE 469  
WARWICKSHIRE 470  
WARWICKSHIRE 473  
WARWICKSHIRE 474

**ENGLAND**

CAMBRIDGESHIRE 37A  
HAMPSHIRE 105  
MIDDLESEX 1154  
MIDDLESEX 1156  
MIDDLESEX 1160  
MIDDLESEX 1161  
MIDDLESEX 1162  
MIDDLESEX 1163  
MIDDLESEX 1164  
MIDDLESEX 1170

**WALES**

ANGLESEY 431

**IRELAND**

DUBLIN 8  
DUBLIN 11  
DUBLIN 12  
DUBLIN 227

**COBWRIGHT****HALFPENNIES**

W0010/M0010  
E0010/V0010  
E0020/T0010  
E0020/R0040  
F0010/H0015  
F0010/R0010  
T0030/P0035  
S0020/B0150  
L0050/M0030  
S0060/H0010  
S0060/H0015  
S0050/N0200  
S0020/R0040  
I0060/H0010  
I0055/H0015  
I0050/M0030  
I0053/M0030  
I0053/C0010  
I0050/I0010  
I0050/N0200  
I0055/C0010  
I0055/I0010  
I0070/H0015  
I0080/H0015

**FARTHING**

S0020/I0010  
A0010/B0120  
I0050/F0020  
I0060/F0030  
I0010/F0050  
I0020/F0040  
I0030/F0060  
I0040/F0070  
M0010/C0010  
G0240/P0020

**HALFPENNY**

Z0020/I0030

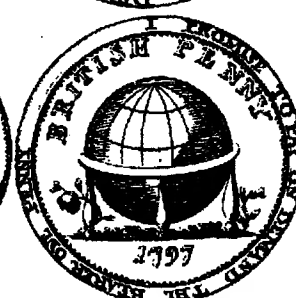
**HALFPENNIES**

J0010/I0030  
P0070/I0030  
G0060/I0030  
S0060/I0010

Denton's  
Virtuoso's Companion  
page 222

LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH/  
MUSIC CHARMS

GEORGE RULES/  
NORTH WALES



*Published 1797 by J. B. Smith, 46 North Fair.*

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>City &amp; State</u>
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John Rainey	CTCC #410	County Down, N. Ireland
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Charles Shropshire	CTCC #412	Cherry Hill, NJ

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**OUR RULES:** CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the JOURNAL. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are. Articles are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much. Ads up to twelve lines are **FREE!** Full-page ads are \$75.00; one half-page ads are \$37.50. Ads larger than the free twelve lines **must be camera ready.** All paid ads **must be paid for when submitted;** thus, eliminating the possibility of confusion and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time-consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may be either accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. Only members can participate in the journal or other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the Summer, 2002 issue is May 25, 2002. Journals are issued quarterly. Your articles and ads must be sent to the editor and publisher: Harold Welch, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127, e-mail: tokenmann@aol.com The only requirement for membership is the payment of an annual membership fee of \$25.00 US or £16 sterling. You will be billed again after you have received four issues of the journal. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club reserves the right to accept or reject (without explanation) any application for membership. The "Conder" Token Collector's Club, reserves the right to revise these rules at any time in accordance with our by-laws. **ANNUAL DUES ARE \$25.00 US OR £16.**

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808 E Street, S.E.  
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202-786-2470

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Minneapolis, MN 55418  
612-788-0788

#### **Editor, Librarian**

Harold Welch  
655 Parkwood Circle  
St. Paul, MN 55127  
651-429-0997  
tokenmann@aol.com

#### **Dues & Membership**

Gregg Moore  
1904 S. Wall St.  
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273  
360-336-5607  
bandit@fidalgo.com

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